

## Works of German Romantics displayed in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of drawings and watercolours by German Romantics are currently on display at the Goethe Institute in Amman.

The exhibition, which started on Saturday Oct. 8, will continue until Oct. 17.

The visual art of the Romantics found its purest and most fruitful expression in graphic art. This explains the present choice of subject, which treats of one of the high points in the history of German art. Works of graphic art of the Romantics are at present highly rates throughout the world and have almost vanished from the international market.

Except for those in private collections, the majority are stored in the graphic art collections of the large art museums in both parts of Germany and, in

the interest of conservation, are rarely exhibited to the public.

This situation provides another solid reason for organising the present exhibition of superb reproductions of 161 drawings and watercolours produced between 1800 and 1870.

Colotype, a photogelatin process, was chosen for this purpose because it produces extremely fine tones and is qualitatively superior to all other methods of reproduction.

The Romantics must be credited with having freed graphic art from its subservient role as mere study material for paintings and at the same time establishing its status as an autonomous medium that is concerned in particular with portraits and landscapes.

Unfamiliar with the use of

watercolours, the early Romantics confined themselves to applying a single colour in various tints to their drawings.

Typically representative are the works of Caspar David Friedrich and Philipp Otto Runge, the north German originators of Romantic art.

Later on, Carl Blechen and Carl Rottmann, from Berlin and Heidelberg respectively, achieved in the clear Mediterranean light of Italy, a revolutionary breakthrough to the production of watercolours without the aid of a preliminary drawing.

The second generation of Romantics emigrated from Vienna and Heidelberg to Rome, which remained the centre of interest for European artists until 1830. These emigrants were referred to as "Nazarenes" on

account of their hair style (with a parting down the middle) and also their life style.

Deeply impressed by the works of Raphael, Overbeck, Cornelius and Schnorr von Carolsfeld evolved a strictly linear style — also for large cartoons for frescoes — in which emphasis was placed on outline. The adoption of this style by the academics led very soon to the trivialisation of Nazarene art.

Among the late Romantics only Ludwig Richter and Moritz von Schwind succeeded, especially in their illustrations to folktales and fairy tales. In preserving the magic world between sleep, dream and awakening which accounts for the enchantment of Romantic literature, art and music.

## 'Flight of fantasy' spreads its wings among Europeans

By Rania Atalla  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's ability to attract the upper tier of the international tourism market was confirmed last month, when 100 tourists who arrived from London on the second Concorde "flight of fantasy" converged here with 240 French incentive travellers.

Attracting the upper section of the tourism market, a concept introduced to the country by the private sector less than two years ago, is slowly evolving as a regular feature of Jordanian tourism. The British Airways Concorde is expected to make its third flight to Jordan in November 1989, (with a possibility of an additional flight in the spring), and by the end of next month, more than 600 additional French incentive travellers will visit the country.

"Jordan has tremendous potential," said Yan Knott of Goodwood Travel, the agency that organised Concorde's flights to Jordan. "It is one of the best destinations we have, and a very good destination for the incentive market."

Incentive tourism trips are usually offered to company employees as a reward for doing a certain job, or as a public relations gesture by a company towards its clients. Because it attracts the upper-echelon of the market, incentive tourism brings into the country double amount of money as regular tourism.

Estimates by tourism experts in the private sector indicate that while a regular tourist spends between \$40-50 a day, an incentive traveller leaves behind up to \$160 a day, depending on the activities included in the trip.

Concorde travellers, who pay a little less than \$2,000 for the "flight of fantasy" to Jordan, are considered up-market tourists and enjoy activities similar to those arranged for incentive tourists.

These activities, which are geared towards fun and action more than relaxation, include desert trips on board a World War II train, barbecues by the Dead Sea, rides on horse back to Petra and meals in old desert castles.

"Because this (Concorde) tour is an expensive one, we arrange the same itinerary and activities as we do for incentive tourists," said Munir Nassar, general manager of International Traders, the agency handling the local ground arrangements for the Concorde trip.

Nassar cited as an example a gala dinner at one of the first class hotels organised for the 98 "flights of fantasy" travellers would cost between JD 12 and 13 as opposed to a regular dinner costing considerably less. "This is income for the country," Nassar said.

Several local travel agencies are increasing their efforts to attract incentive tourists into the

country, especially from Europe. "Incentive houses need new products because their clients want something new," Nassar said. "If they already know Jordan as a destination, we sell them something more — the sites and the activities because there are so many ways of presenting Jordan."

Nassar said the interest of French incentive houses — firms that specialise in incentive tourism — in Jordan as a market has reached an unprecedented level. "Tourism to Jordan is picking up," he said, especially with the development of new sites such as Um Qais and Pella in the north. But incentive tourists who visit Jordan are not always limited to tourism alone. Out of the 700

French incentive travellers to visit Jordan between September and November, 400 are cardiologists invited on the trip by the French pharmaceutical company Theraplix. Some of these cardiologists, considered by the pharmaceutical company as "Friends of Theraplix," will have a chance to meet with their Jordanian counterparts during their visit to the country.

"We have a very special relationship with these French cardiologists," said Theraplix's Public Relations Director George Boumendil. "Every year we find an attractive country to take them to, and this year I wanted them to share the joy I found in discovering this country."

He said that for Theraplix, organising this trip to Jordan has

an added advantage: Jordan is a leading Mideast country in the medical field, especially in cardiovascular surgery and diseases. When Theraplix introduces a new drug, it prefers to familiarise Jordanian doctors with it, because, as Boumendil said, Jordan is "a country of reference" in that field. "It will enable us to sell the drug in other countries in the area," he said.

A knowledge of medical trends among cardiologists is essential for Theraplix's work and research, and keeping good relations with these cardiologists is a first step towards that end. This time the 700 "clients" or "Friends of Theraplix" were invited on an incentive trip to Jordan, and will be arriving in groups of 150.

## Petra site may yield origins of the bedouin

AMMAN (J.T.) — A research team headed by Dr. Kenneth W. Russell of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Weber State College, Ogden, Utah (USA), worked in the Petra area for one month this summer conducting an ethnographic and archaeological survey on the Bidul Bedouin. The purpose of this research was to explore the diversity and dynamics of Bidul lifeways as they have changed over the past 200 years. By recording ancient pastoral encampments in the Petra area, patterns of cultural change in this region after the abandonment of the city of Petra in the late sixth century A.D. are slowly being reconstructed. The work this year represents the second season of such

research, as preliminary work was previously conducted in June and July of 1986.

The Bidul Bedouin, a small tribe of perhaps 1500-2000 total population, are well-known in the Petra area, although their own history and traditions have received little attention relative to the archaeological spectacular ruins of ancient Petra. Through the accounts of nineteenth century travellers, oral interviews with the Bidul and the recording of ancient Bidul encampments, an ethnohistory of the tribe is now emerging. It would seem that the association of the Bidul with the environs of Petra may well extend beyond the 200+ years commonly assumed by many scholars. A number of ancient Bidouin

encampments in natural caves and alcoves have been recorded by the research team in the mountainous regions surrounding Petra. The most spectacular of these is known as "Tor Umm-Dai," and is located on the Wadi Musa approximately five kilometres northwest of ancient Petra.

Seasonal floods in the Wadi Musa have exposed deposits of alternating goat dung, sand and decomposing rock layers on the site to a depth of at least two metres, representing many thousands of years of pastoral use. Radiocarbon samples were obtained from those exposed strata for scientific dating. The topography of the site suggests the potential for at least one-two metres of further stratified de-

posits below those exposed by seasonal floods.

Preliminary observations indicate that this site is of utmost scientific significance in understanding the early course of pastoral nomadism in Jordan and the earliest stages of food production in the Near East in general. Unfortunately, the seasonal floods which have exposed these archaeological deposits now threaten to destroy the site entirely, making excavations on the site imperative in the near future. At least one-third of the site has already been destroyed. Preliminary plans call for test excavations at Tor Umm-Dai by the research team during the early winter of 1990.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:30 ..... Programme review  
15:35 ..... Children's programmes  
16:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
16:05 ..... Programme on World Events  
16:20 ..... Local series  
16:30 ..... Programme on Arab Army  
16:45 ..... News in Hebrew  
16:50 ..... News in Arabic  
16:55 ..... Arabic series  
17:10 ..... Programme review  
17:15 ..... Cultural programme  
17:20 ..... Variety programme  
17:30 ..... News summary in Arabic  
17:35 ..... Variety programme (cont.)

### PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 ..... Adventures Adventures  
18:30 ..... Ruc Carnot  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Weekly Sports magazine  
19:30 ..... News in Arabic  
19:45 ..... Varieties  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Perfect Strangers  
21:10 ..... Enemy at the Door  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Play: "Murder by Proxy"

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
& partly on 950 KHz. SW  
Tel: 77111-19

07:30 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Just a Minute  
11:00 ..... Good Vibrations  
11:30 ..... 30 Minute Theatre  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session Contd.  
13:30 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Special Feature  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Young Sound  
17:30 ..... Arab Scientists  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Sports Roundup  
18:30 ..... Music  
19:00 ..... News Desk  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show

21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show Contd.  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
22:45 ..... Evening Show Continued  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic  
23:05 ..... Evening Show Continued  
24:00 ..... Close Down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1323 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Matigudi days  
06:45 Reflections 06:50 Waveguide  
07:00 World News 07:09 Twenty-Four  
Hours: News Summary 07:30 Nature  
Nocturnal 07:45 Recording of the  
Week 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 A Green  
and Pleasant Land 09:00 World News  
09:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
09:30 Latin Americans 10:00  
World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15  
Malagasy Days 10:30 Anything Goes  
11:00 World News 11:09 British Press  
Review 11:15 Good Books 11:30  
Financial News followed by Sports  
Roundup 11:45 Peoples' Choice 12:00  
News Summary followed by A Green  
and Pleasant Land 12:30 The Vintage  
Chart Show 13:00 World News 13:09  
News About Britain 13:15 Tech Talk  
13:30 The Ken Bruce Show 14:00  
Radio Newsdesk 14:15 Hancock's Half  
Hour 14:45 Sports Roundup 15:00  
World News 15:09 24 Hours: News  
Summary 15:30 Anything Goes 16:00  
Outlook, opening with 5-minute News  
16:45 A Choice of Verse 17:00 Radio  
Newsdesk 17:15 A Green and Pleasant  
Land 17:45 English Songsmiths 18:00  
World News 18:09 News About Britain  
18:15 Americans in Europe 18:30  
Lyrics and Lyricsists 18:45 The World  
Today 19:00 World News 19:09  
Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30  
Sports International 23:00 News Summary  
followed by Network U.K. 23:15  
Language Extra 23:30 The Vintage  
Chart Show 24:00 World News 06:00  
The World Today 06:30 Financial  
News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports  
Roundup 07:00 World News 07:09  
Commentary 07:15 Mastering Photo-  
graphy 07:30 Multitrack 1: Top 20

## VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 720, 965, 1170,  
11925 and 15210 Hz

06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA  
Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline  
07:30 VOA Morning 16:00 News 16:10  
Newsline 16:30 Music USA 17:00  
News 17:10 Focus 17:30 Special En-  
glish News & Features 18:00 News  
18:10 Newsline 18:30 Magazine Show  
19:00 News 19:10 Focus 19:30 Special  
English News & Features 20:00 News  
20:10 Newsline America 20:30 Music  
USA 21:00 News & Editorial 21:15  
Music USA Jazz 22:00 News 22:10  
World Report

## CULTURAL CENTRES & LIBRARIES

Royal Cultural Centre ..... Tel. 6610267  
American Centre ..... 644371  
American Centre library ..... 641520  
British Council ..... 6361478  
French Cultural Centre ..... 637009  
Goethe Institute ..... 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 642023  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 639777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 661916  
Hussein Youth City ..... 671816  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 641793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111  
Univ. of Jordan Library ..... 843555  
Abdul Hamid Shoman ..... 672541  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111

## MUSEUMS

Children's Heritage and Science  
Museum: Fun and knowledge for all  
ages, plus a small planetarium at the  
Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00  
a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00  
p.m. Closed on Friday.  
Follere Museum: Jewelry and cos-  
tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics  
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th  
centuries). The Roman Theatre, Am-  
man. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Year-round. Tel. 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has  
an excellent collection of the anti-  
quities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a

## SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings  
every first and third Wednesday at the  
Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings ev-  
ery second and fourth Wednesday at  
the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings  
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,  
1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday  
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00  
p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Am-  
man, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261

## PRAYER TIMES

04:15 ..... Fajr  
05:32 ..... Sunrise/Duha  
11:23 ..... Dhuhr  
14:40 ..... Asr  
17:14 ..... Maghreb  
18:31 ..... Isha

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)  
Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman  
Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh. Tel.  
637460.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)  
Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757 Sunday

English mass (summer time: 6 p.m.,  
winter time 5 p.m.)  
Terrasanta Church (Roman Catholic),  
Jabal Luweibdeh, mass in Italian lan-  
guage, meet every Saturday at 9:30  
p.m. Tel. 622346.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek  
Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Re-  
deemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 625383.  
chaplain's residence tel. 601359  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,  
Tel. 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashra-  
fieh, Tel. 771361.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Ortho-  
dox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-  
denominational): meet at Southern  
Baptist School in Shmouni, Tel.  
685326.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church  
of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Ara-  
bic Service: Sunday 7 p.m. Rev. N.  
Smir 811295.  
Rainbow Congregation (met at the  
Good Shepherd's Church)  
Interdenominational-ecumenical En-  
glish Service: Sunday 6:30 p.m. Tel.  
624045, Rev. Veli.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Later-  
Day Saints (Mormon) Tel. 815817,  
821264

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

## QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal  
Jordanian (RJ) information depart-  
ment at the Queen Alia International  
Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it  
should always be verified.

## ARRIVALS JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

09:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:10 ..... Damascus (RJ)

09:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Sana'a, Jeddah (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
17:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:35 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
19:15 ..... Beirut (ME)  
01:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

## OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

09:20 ..... Sana'a (LH)  
12:00 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (TK)  
12:20 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (GF)  
12:20 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
12:20 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
19:15 ..... Beirut (ME)  
20:55 ..... Paris (AF)

## DEPARTURES JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:45 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Frankfurt, Copenhagen (LH)  
11:45 ..... Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles  
(RJ)  
12:00 ..... Montreal, New York (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
19:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:00 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
20:10 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Dubai, Muscat (RJ)  
20:50 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

## OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

05:30 ..... Cairo, London (BA)  
08:15 ..... Beirut (ME)  
10:10 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
13:00 ..... Ankara (TK)  
13:05 ..... Cairo (MS)  
13:30 ..... Bahrain (GF)  
14:35 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
21:55 ..... Paris (AF)

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of  
Meteorology.  
It will be partly cloudy, with chance

for scattered rain and winds will be  
northwesterly moderate to fresh. In  
Agaba, it will be hazy, with northerly  
moderate to fresh wind and calm seas.

Min./max. temp.  
Amman ..... 12/ 24  
Agaba ..... 19/ 31  
Desert ..... 14/ 28  
Jordan Valley ..... 19/ 31

Yesterday's high temperatures: Am-  
man 23, Agaba 30. Humidity readings:  
Amman 55 per cent. Agaba 25 per  
cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

## NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Yasser Haddad ..... 675480  
Dr. Sa'ad Abu Hatub ..... 636642  
Dr. Ibrahim Abu Hamed ..... 676519  
Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Fardous pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asma pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nairoukh pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 640445  
Shmouni pharmacy ..... 637660

TAXIS:  
Sa'id taxi ..... 8988434  
Badawi taxi ..... 792511  
Aqrabi taxi ..... 892931  
Kaysali taxi ..... 766031  
Iyad taxi ..... 740317  
Mu'in taxi ..... 895364

IRBID:  
Dr. Mohammad Al Shar' ..... (-)  
Al Sharaa' pharmacy ..... 985238

ZARQA:  
Khalifeh pharmacy ..... 985417

## EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Directorate ..... 661111  
Rescue ..... 630341  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 62111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 198, 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 778303  
Highway Police ..... 843402

Truffie Police ..... 630141  
Public Security Directorate ..... 630321  
Hotel Complaints ..... 605880  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage  
Complaints ..... 897347  
Amman Municipality  
Complaints ..... 787111  
Telephone Information  
(directory assistance) ..... 12  
Overseas Calls ..... 17  
Central Amman Telephone  
Repairs ..... 623101  
Abadi Telephone Repairs ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 723111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615  
Electric Power  
Company ..... 648411, 636381  
RJ Flight Information ..... 08-53200  
Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... 08-53200

## HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 81381332  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642416  
Akheh Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642412  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362  
Malhar, J. Amman ..... 6641714  
Palestine, Shmouni ..... 669131  
Shmouni Hospital ..... 645845  
University Hospital ..... 6672779  
Qover Alia Hospital ..... 66224950  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 771013  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 7711126  
Army, Marka ..... 8916115  
Qover Alia Hospital ..... 66224950  
Amal Hospital ..... 674155  
ZARQA:  
Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... (09)83323  
Zarqa National Hospital ..... (09)99107  
Jbn Sina Hospital ..... (09)86732  
IRBID:  
Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)75555  
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)727275  
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital ..... (02)247100  
AQABA:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)314111

## GENERAL

Ministry of Information ..... 641467  
Ministry of the Interior ..... 665111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 642311  
Driving Licences Dept. ..... 892263  
Foreigners and Frontiers Dept. ..... 622108  
Meteorological Dept. ..... 892408  
Public Security Headquarters ..... 630321  
Telecommunications  
Corporation ..... 638001



## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**CABINET FORMS DELEGATIONS:** The Cabinet Sunday decided Jordan's delegation to the Arab Ministers of Interior Council meeting which is due to open in Tunis in December. The delegation will be led by Interior Minister Rajai Dajani. The Cabinet also decided Jordan's delegation to a meeting by an international customs committee due to convene in Geneva on Nov. 24. The customs director general in Jordan will head Jordan's delegation to the meeting (Petra).

**NEW CONSCRIPTION PREMISES:** Armed Forces Commander in Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Sunday inaugurated the new premises for the army conscription department at Amman and unveiled a plaque set up to commemorate the event. Field Marshal Zaid opened a new headquarters for the Armed Forces Band Corps which has halls for training sessions in music (Petra).

**COURSES FOR TEACHERS:** The Ministry of Education Sunday opened a training course for 80 teachers involved in providing national training to children at the elementary level. The four-day course will orient the participants on methods and ways for teaching children training in vocational work (Petra).

**NESCO SEMINAR:** An education innovation seminar which opened here Saturday has discussed the first and second parts of a programme being carried out in the Arab World with the help of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. The participants also discussed an executive plan for the programme which will be carried over the coming five years (Petra).

**DEIR ALLA CHARITY:** In Deir Alla a local charitable society held a celebration to mark Arab Child Week. Speeches delivered during the celebration focused on the need to give more care for children. There was also a variety show of performance by children to mark the occasion. Similar activities were held at the Children's Club in Irbid near Madaba (Petra).

**ARAB SOCIAL AFFAIRS:** Minister of Social Development Jawad Touqan Sunday left for Tunis to head a meeting by the Arab social affairs ministers council due to open Tuesday. The council will discuss a budget for the Arab social affairs fund, reports on a social development programme in North Yemen and a plan for training personnel involved in social activities in Arab countries, the minister said in a pre-departure statement (Petra).

**IRAQI TRANSPORT OFFICIAL:** Iraqi Ministry of Transport's undersecretary Khaled Samarra'i is due here Tuesday on a working visit to Jordan. His talks with Ministry of Transport officials will focus on bilateral cooperation in transport (Petra).

**ARAB GULF THEATRE GROUP:** The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage will take part in celebrations by the Arab Gulf theatre group marking its 25th anniversary. The director of the ministry's Theatre Department, Hatem Al Sayyed, will attend the celebrations, which will open on Oct. 25, and will take part in a seminar on promoting Arab Gulf theatre work (Petra).

**ALJOUNI MEETS LITHUANIANS:** Tourism Minister Zuhair Aljouni met here Sunday with a delegation from the Lithuanian airline which is on a visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian Ministry of Tourism and Air Travel. Aljouni briefed the visitors on his ministry's endeavours to promote tourism in Jordan, and called for a Jordanian-Lithuanian agreement to organise air transport operations between Jordan and the Soviet Republic of Lithuania (Petra).

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:** Yarmouk University will take part in a seminar on means of combating juvenile delinquency in the Arab world, which is due to open in Tripoli, Libya, Monday. Dr. Fahmi Alazzawi from the Faculty of Humanities, who will represent the university at the coming seminar said he will submit a research paper on juvenile delinquency in Jordan (Petra).

**CIVIL DEFENCE CENTRE:** The Civil Defence Department announced Sunday that it had opened a Civil Defence Centre downtown Amman to offer urgent help to the public and private sector. The new centre has the following telephone numbers: 622093, 622094, 622095 (Petra).

**IMTHA CELEBRATIONS:** The Department of Education in Imthah district Sunday held a celebration to mark the International Week. Lectures were delivered and children's plays performed. Exhibitions of drawings were opened during the celebration and district governor distributed gifts to the participating children (Petra).

## Rawabdeh leaves on North African tour

AMMAN (Petra) — Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh left for Cairo Sunday to start a tour that will also take him to Tunisia and Morocco. Rawabdeh said he would hold talks in Cairo with the city governor dealing with bilateral cooperation in municipal affairs. Similar talks will be held with mayors of Rabat and Tunis, he said.

Rawabdeh will also take part in the first conference of Arab-European Cities which will be held in Marrakech to discuss cooperation between Arab and European cities and the exchange of expertise.

The conference was organised by the Arab Cities Organisation, the Arab League and the Council of European Cities.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- Art exhibition by Omar Al Basoul, at the Housing Bank Complex.
- Book exhibition, at Yarmouk University, Irbid.
- Children's cultural programme, which includes book and drawing exhibitions, at the Housing Bank Complex.
- Chinese art exhibition, at the University of Jordan.
- Art exhibition by Salameh Kanaan, at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- Photo exhibition, at the Jordanian Social Services Institute in Amman.
- Exhibition: Drawings and watercolours of German romanticism, at the Goethe Institute.
- Soviet book exhibition, at Plaza Hotel.
- Photo exhibition at the Mu'ab Charitable Association in Zarqa on childhood and situation of children in times of war.
- Lithography Art Exhibition by Sonia Delaunay at the French Cultural Centre at 10:00 a.m. — 6:00 p.m.

### FEATURE FILMS

- Film on the Soviet Republic of Moldavia at the Soviet Cultural Centre at 5:30 p.m.



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma chairs a meeting on Boy Scout activities in Jordan at the Ministry of Youth. Also present is Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat (Petra photo)

## Khleifat hopes scout movement extends work to badia region

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Sunday chaired a meeting at the Ministry of Youth to discuss the Boy Scout movement and its activities in Jordan.

Princess Basma voiced her appreciation of the ministry's and an executive committee's efforts

charged with organising Boy Scout and Girl Guide activities in Jordan.

She expressed hope that the committee would succeed in its endeavours.

Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat, who attended the meeting along with the executive com-

mittee members, said he hoped the movement will extend its work to the rural and badia regions of Jordan.

During the meeting Princess Basma heard a briefing by committee members on training programmes and activities and future plans.



## Outgoing Qatari envoy honoured

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Sunday hosted a lunch in honour of Sheikh Hamad bin Mohammed Al Thani, Qatar's ambassador to Jordan, to mark the end of his tour of duty in the

Kingdom. Masri delivered a speech, paying tribute to the serious efforts exerted by the outgoing ambassador to enhance Jordanian-Qatari relations. The photo shows Masri presenting the

ambassador with a gift and wishing him success in his new endeavours. The lunch was attended by senior Foreign Ministry officials and a number of diplomats in Jordan.

## JMA: Government funds kidney patient treatment

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) Sunday organised a press conference in Amman to brief the public on a conference on kidney diseases and the transplantation of kidneys which will open here on Wednesday.

JMA President and Dr. Tareq Suheimat, President of the Jordan Society of Nephrology (JSN) were among the main speakers, giving details on the subjects to be taken up by the two-day conference that will be held at the Al Hussein Medical Centre.

Jordan they said will submit 11 working papers to the conference which will be attended by at least 100 Arab participants from various Arab and foreign countries.

Lectures by specialists from the United Kingdom, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland and the USA as well as Jordan will tackle a wide range of topics that include

kidney transplant operations both in Jordan and abroad kidney dialysis, diabetes, and other related topics according to the two specialists.

Suheimat had said that the meeting would witness the birth of a pan-Arab society of nephrology and renal transplant which will dedicate its efforts to the treatment of kidney diseases.

The conference which is organised by the JSN is also expected to elect a general secretariat for the new society to serve for a period of two years, Suheimat noted.

According to the specialists at Sunday's press conference many kidney transplant operations have been carried out successfully in Jordan, and the government provides treatment free of charge for more than 400 kidney patients. This they said amounts to JD 5,000 a year for each patient.

## WHO recommends one midwife in every village

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A World Health Organisation (WHO) regional committee issued a statement here Sunday announcing its adoption of resolutions passed by a "Safe Motherhood" conference late last month, and the formulation of a nine-point plan to achieve the main aims of those resolutions.

The statement, issued through the WHO office in Amman, said that the plan is based on spreading awareness among members of the public of dangers to mothers and seeks support from religious, educational and other organisations to ensure safe motherhood.

The plan calls for the training of primary health care teams to spread awareness in rural as well as urban regions.

Upon its conclusion in Amman the three-day safe motherhood conference adopted resolutions and recommendations designed to upgrade the status of women in the region, by providing proper health services and education to mothers.

A conference final statement underlined the participants' determination to work towards reducing by half the number of the maternal mortality rate among women which in some areas runs

up as high as 1,000 for every 100,000 mothers.

The statement recommended the strengthening and developing of primary health care and social services including pre-natal, delivery and post-natal care. This would include providing a minimum of one trained and qualified midwife to every village.

### CORRECTION

In the article entitled "2,000 to take part in 2nd Charity March" published on Oct. 8, the Jordan Times inadvertently stated that the JD 65,000 gathered during last year's Charity March were used to establish a new neurology centre at the Palestine Hospital and to cover the expenses for the treatment of 50-60 neurological patients. In fact, the funds collected had nothing to do with the new centre which was in fact funded by the Canadian International Development Agency. Only part of the JD 65,000 were used to treat the 50-60 patients, given that costs for the treatment of such patients is quite high since a patient stays no less than 15 to 20 days in hospital.

# Ministry to continue subsidising basic commodities

ZARQA (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply strives to ensure sufficient amounts of consumer commodities in the local markets all the year round, and will continue to subsidise basic commodities like meat, poultry and animal feed, Minister of Supply Abdul Salam Kanaan said here Sunday.

The ministry has adopted a policy of providing consumer products, especially meat, to the market from any source but hopes to gradually end imports and carry out this task relying on local sources alone, Kanaan said during a meeting with Zarqa governor and directors of government departments in the Zarqa Governorate.

"The government never takes decisions without first conducting comprehensive studies, taking into account the interest of Jordanian citizens," Kanaan stressed.

He said his ministry's efforts are dedicated to guaranteeing sufficient supplies for the local market and enough fodder and seeds for farmers, which are essential for food production.

Referring to the recent economic measures introduced by the government, Kanaan said they were intended to create a climate of free competition among local industries and to encourage exports.

Governor Eid Al Qatameh delivered a speech at the meeting outlining the general supply situation in the Zarqa Governorate.

and presenting a number of issues that require prompt solutions.

Later the minister chaired another meeting for the Department of Supply in Zarqa and heard a full briefing on supply issues.

He later met with the president and members of the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce to review the

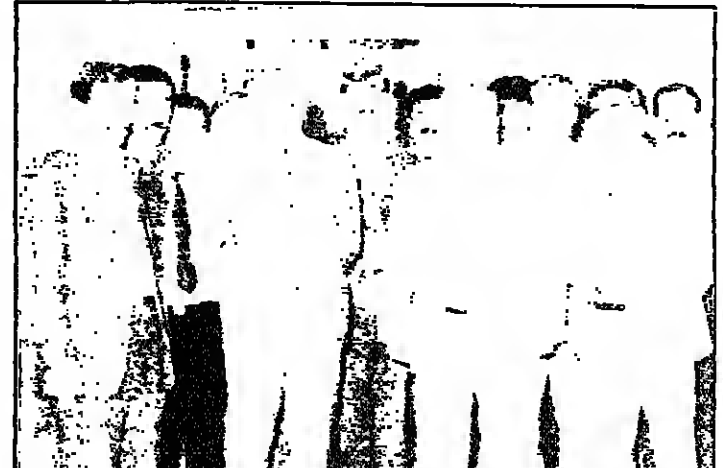
chamber's services and activities.

Kanaan told the chamber that the government continues to subsidise the price of fodder with the aim of stimulating and increasing the livestock wealth in the Kingdom.

He said the Ministry of Supply strives to ensure a strategic supply of essential food commodities that suffice the Kingdom for at least six months.

The ministry plans to set up special laboratories to test food samples, Kanaan noted.

Later the minister toured an automated bakery at Hashemieh in the Zarqa region and the ministry's warehouses at Ruseifa.



Minister of Supply Abdul Salam Kanaan is seen Sunday with Zarqa Governor Eid Al Qatameh and Zarqa officials during a visit to the governorate (Photo by Yousef Al Allan)

## Jordan to get Arabian oryx

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) has concluded an agreement with the National Park of Arizona, in the United States, to provide Jordan with six Arabian oryx to be housed at the Shomari Wildlife Reserve where 88 other oryx live, according to the RSCN Director Maher Abu Jaafar.

Agreement took place during Abu Jaafar's visit to the national park during his stay in the United States to attend an international seminar on national parks.

## Committees to discuss south Jordan development

TAFILEH (Petra) — A general meeting will be held by development committees in southern Jordan early next month to review achievements and plans carried out by these committees within the current 1986-1990 five-year development plan in the fields of agriculture, tourism, industry, social and municipal affairs.

A preliminary meeting was held here Sunday to prepare working papers for the coming meeting which will be along the

lines of that which was held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in Amman for the Balqa, Zarqa and Amman governorates.

Tafileh Governor Aref Irshaid urged the local committees in his region to complete their work by the end of the current week, and said working papers should include details about obstacles impeding the execution of the committees' programmes, and proposed solutions.

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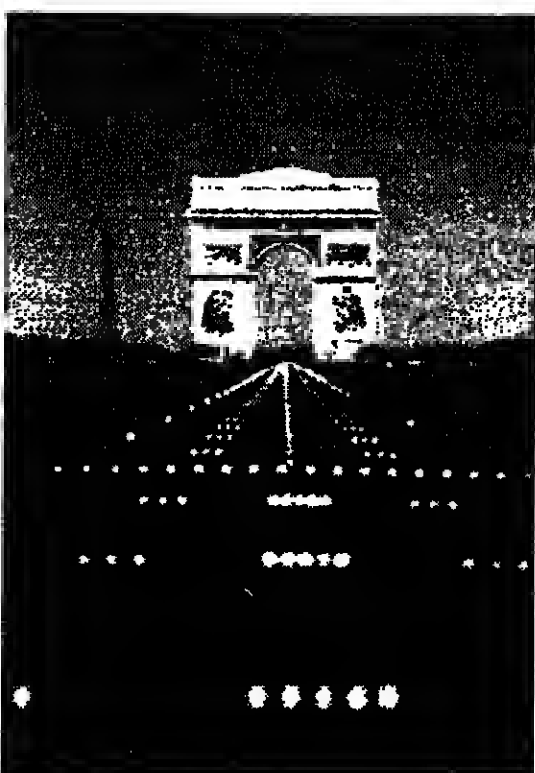
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## A hopeful sign

THE vote by the Israeli Knesset's Central Elections Committee earlier this week to allow the Progressive List for Peace to stand in the Israeli general elections next month is a small but perhaps significant sign of trends within Israel which may signal a new phase in efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict in a rational manner.

The Progressive List for Peace (PLP) brings together Israelis and Palestinians (or Arab and Jewish Israelis, if you will) who believe that the conflict should be resolved on the basis of negotiations that would result in the recognition of Israeli and Palestinian states co-existing in peace.

Right-wing Israelis had argued against the PLP on the basis that it advocated the destruction of Israel. The PLP responded that it advocates peaceful negotiations between Israel and the PLO, full rights for Israeli Arab citizens, and coexistence between Israel and the Arab states.

Though the PLP was accepted as an electoral protagonist with only a one vote majority, the victory nevertheless suggests that its message of Palestinian-Israeli coexistence may be getting through to a growing number of Israelis, including Israeli parliamentarians. It remains to be seen whether such a sentiment can spread among the Israeli electorate as a whole, and this is, in fact, one of the issues that may be clarified in the upcoming election.

We have had some isolated signals from within the Israeli political establishment that some individuals and parties have started to respond to the basic message of the Palestinian uprising, which now enters its 11th month. That message is very clear, and is articulated by the statements of the Palestinian leadership and of the Arab states: peace can reign in Palestine when justice is done to both Arabs and Israelis, and justice will be done when the Palestinians and the neighbouring Arab states can enjoy the same individual and national rights as the Israelis sought when they came to Palestine and forced their state upon the region.

That such a message should now emerge from a group of Arabs and Jews within Israel is a hopeful sign. That it should be accepted by the Israeli Knesset Elections Committee as a basis for a political party is also a hopeful sign.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily commented on Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Shamir's threats to the Arabs that once he has been re-elected prime minister after the coming elections, he would maintain the iron-fist policy and repressive measures against the Palestinians. Shamir also said that he would see that provisions included in the Camp David Accords will be implemented in dealing with the Palestinian problem. Of course, said the paper, Shamir's threat to the Palestinians manifests his intrinsic evil nature and shows the world the Zionist leader's lust for blood and for committing more crimes. The paper said that such threats can never dissuade the Palestinians from pursuing their national objectives, and his dream of implementing the Camp David accord will never come true, thanks to the Palestinian people's determination to continue the fight until a comprehensive solution has been achieved. The coming elections in Israel, the paper concluded, will not decide the future of the Palestinian land and Shamir should realise that pan Arab solidarity behind the uprising in Palestine are bound to help the oppressed people realise their aims.

Al Dustour daily commented on Israel's escalation of its repressive measures against the Palestinians in the past two days and said nevertheless the revolution will continue. In their 10 month old uprising the Palestinians witnessed different forms of inhuman practices and they were exposed to deportation, detention, while their homes were demolished, but they never lost hope, the paper noted. It said that the Palestinians have proved they were willing to offer more sacrifice in the course of their uprising to achieve freedom. As the Israelis intensify their repressive measures, and continue to kill more Arabs, the uprising seems to be gathering further momentum and expanding to all regions of Palestine, the paper pointed out.

Sawt Al Shaab daily paid tribute to the armed forces for their continued efforts to defend the motherland. Commenting on His Majesty King Hussein's inspection tour of the military workshops, the paper said that the armed forces, serving under the guidance and direction of King Hussein, have been active in developing and adapting military equipment and weapons with a view to making the maximum benefit of them. The armed forces have benefitted from the facilities provided by the King's relentless efforts, and are now in the process of adapting these weapons in a manner that would ensure a stronger defence for the homeland. The paper voiced the Jordanian people's appreciation of the armed forces' efforts to serve Jordan and the Arab nation.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

### Shatt Al Arab

Al Dustour daily Sunday published a commentary by the paper's political editor who tackled the question of Shatt Al Arab waterway, separating Iran from Iraq, and emphasised the Arab country's sovereignty on the Shatt Al Arab zone. Iraq fought for eight years not only to repel Iranian aggression but in order to re-establish its right in Shatt Al Arab, the writer noted. He said that all historical documents and treaties bear evidence that the waterway is owned by Iraq regardless of Iran's claims at the on-going peace talks in Geneva. Iraq, said the writer, can and might resort to diverting the waterway inside Iraqi territory thus foiling Iran's claims and depriving Tehran of the use of Al Muhammara and Abadan sea ports. It is better for the Iranians, the writer added, to resort to reason before it is too late, and to seek a new agreement in Geneva, guaranteeing its own rights and those of its neighbour, and paving the ground for a lasting peace.

## Giving summits a base

By Waleed Sadi

Less than a year has passed since the convening of Amman's Arab summit, alias the summit of harmony and cooperation, and the Arab world is already in deep disarray. While the devastating Arab division over Lebanon is the most recent flare up in inter-Arab relations, it is by no means the only sore point in the Arab code of conduct. Every where one looks in the Arab world, one sees a clear manifestation of Arab disunity. Surely it would take many volumes of research to analyse in depth why the Arab governments seem to retreat two steps backward everytime they magically make one step forward in their inter relations.

It is certainly beyond the scope of this article to even attempt to give this politically charged subject its due. But if there is one particular deficiency in the over all Arab equation that may explain the steady erosion in inter-Arab relations, it is the absence of genuine and in depth dialogue between them.

It is against this backdrop that one has to view the shuttle diplomacy of His Majesty King Hussein ever since Amman's Arab summit, which has taken him to many Arab capitals. There is no doubt that His Majesty's most recent one day trip to Baghdad was just another relentless effort to fortify and consolidate Arab harmony and cooperation.

Dialogue per se connotes oral or written exchange of thoughts, views and perspectives with a view to articulating and promoting a coherent policy judgment with regard to the issue or issues under scrutiny. To be faithful to the ideals of dialogue, such exchanges of ideas or thoughts or perspectives must be conducted in good

faith, with open mindedness and willingness to elevate and enhance the quality and soundness of the decision making process.

Happily, the Arab countries call for all sorts of dialogues whether between the East and the West or between the North and the South. Unhappily, however, the Arab world does not call for meaningful dialogues among its component countries. And the reason one pins so much hope on the phenomenon of dialogues in the context of inter-Arab relations is because of the popular Arab conviction that if the Arab peoples are accorded the opportunity to be associate arbiters in any given inter-Arab dispute, the resolution of any such dispute would be swift and permanent.

Accordingly, the more Arab peoples participate in the process that determines inter-Arab relations, the faster and firmer would become the settlement of Arab quarrels. What remains is to improvise institutions, within the Arab world where this dialogue phenomenon could nurture and develop. One way, of course, would be to have rational and legitimate parliamentary systems or "Shoora" (councils) or their equivalents throughout the Arab World where genuine and meaningful dialogues take place between the Arab peoples' representatives on one hand and the chief executives of their countries on the other, with a view to making such representatives party to the decision process and partners in the awesome responsibility of giant national decisions.

Given the contemporary centrifugal political and economic forces existing within the Arab World of the twentieth century,

Arab summits on the level of chief executives level cannot be expected to achieve miracles and unify the Arab states within a span of few concentrated days and nights. Would it not be helpful in lessening the colossal burdens put on the shoulders of Arab kings and presidents to work out all the outstanding conflicts and disputes that permeate Arab relations nowadays if Arab parliamentarians or their equivalents are called upon to lead helping hand. It would seem as functional and imperative that "Arab parliamentarians" meet periodically not only for the purpose of discussing external relations with foreign countries, but rather to concentrate on their inter-Arab matters. The resolutions and recommendations of any such periodic dialogues between "Arab parliamentarians" could serve as basis for subsequent Arab summits between heads of states.

We are already well into the end of the twentieth century, and it would augur badly for the Arab world if sound and rational parliamentary systems or their likes did not develop roots in the soils of Arab politics everywhere. Surely the Arabs do not want to look like they have been left behind in the progressive development of "dialogue" machinery within the Arab states and on the inter-Arab level.

That is how the advanced countries have kept pace with their burdens and surely their experiences could be put to good and fruitful use by the Arabs. Otherwise, we will continue to barbour without the benefit of dialogue, and in the end we all stand to suffer.

By James Kynge  
Reuters

TOKYO — A fisherman who is a member of Japan's aboriginal race, the Ainu, has dragged the country into an embarrassing encounter with its old enemy, the Soviet Union.

Tadaichi Shiku, a fisherman living on Japan's windswept northernmost island Hokkaido, is determined to form a business partnership with a Soviet factory 14 kilometres away in what Tokyo calls Soviet-occupied territory.

Tokyo is furious. Moscow is pleased. Shiku says it's irrelevant what they think — the territory is part of his ancestral homeland.

"We are like the American Indians," he said. "We have been driven from the lands of our ancestors. We have been oppressed by the Japanese for centuries. There are only a few Ainu left."

The Ainu used to populate most of Japan. They spoke a language that experts said bears little resemblance to any other, except perhaps Mongolian.

Over the centuries they were driven north by Japanese settlers. Under a policy of the late 19th-century Meiji emperor, the Ainu were assimilated into Japanese culture and are Japanese citizens today.

Their last homeland was Hokkaido, where they lived as fishermen and hunters and worshipped bears as gods into the 20th century.

Only some 3,000 pure Ainu are now alive, and very few can remember their language. An Ainu association in Hokkaido campaigns for their rights.

Shiku wants to start up a fish farming joint venture on Kunashiri island, near Hokkaido.

## Fisherman defies Japan government over Soviet joint venture

He has already come to an agreement with a Soviet company.

Apartheid?

"Kunashiri is an Ainu island," Shiku said. "If the government passes a law against this joint venture, then that is apartheid against the Ainu."

Japan has vowed to stifle cultural, trade and other ties with the Soviet Union until Kunashiri and three other major islands taken by Soviet forces at the end of World War II are returned.

Banners reading "give back the occupied northern territories" are a permanent fixture in Shibetsu, a fishing village on Hokkaido island, and townsfolk make an emotional journey back to the islands once a year, accompanied by television cameras, to honour the graves of their forefathers.

Tokyo regards the "occupied islands" as a war zone. Striking up a business partnership with a Soviet firm there would be regarded as close to treason by many Japanese, said a reporter on the regional Hokkaido Shim-bun newspaper.

After the story hit national newspapers, a senior foreign ministry official went to talk to the fisherman.

"They told me to stop the venture before it becomes an international incident," said

Shiku, chief of the local Utari fishing cooperative.

Dressed in ethnic Ainu costume and straw hat, Shiku in April made a "friendship visit" to the nearby Soviet territory of Sakhalin, where he agreed a deal with the Sakhalin fishing company.

In July, 11 members of the Utari fishing cooperative boarded fishing boats and steamed into Soviet territory, apparently undetected by Japanese coast guards patrolling the sea border.

They off-loaded about 10,000 small trout into a floating fish preserve about six kilometres from Kunashiri.

Under the deal, the Ainu side will hold 49 per cent of the business and be permitted to fish in Soviet waters near Kunashiri.

Japanese newspapers speculated the venture was engineered by the Soviet Union to increase ties in the region and dilute Japanese claims to the islands. The Soviet Union denied any involvement.

"But it is widely known we do welcome joint ventures with the West, including Japan," a Soviet diplomat in Tokyo said.

"It is very regrettable this is happening," said a Japanese foreign ministry official.

He said the Ainu move acknowledged Soviet sovereignty over the disputed territory.

## Left-winger takes helm at Britain's National Theatre

By Deborah Telford  
Reuters

LONDON — Richard Eyre, the shy new socialist director of Britain's National Theatre, thinks dictatorship is the best way to run one of the country's mainstays of dramatic excellence.

"Theatre generally have to be led... There has to be an inspiration from the centre," Eyre told Reuters in an interview.

"If you operate a theatre by committee it is difficult for it not to degenerate into an institution," said Eyre, easily setting aside his natural self-consciousness to drive home a patriarchal viewpoint more in line with his new position.

Eyre, 43, a film and television director with a reputation for making "political" dramas, this month takes over a post once distinguished by the towering theatrical figure of Lord Olivier and most recently, Sir Peter Hall. But unlike Olivier and Hall, who built their careers mainly on the classics, Eyre is better known for encouraging playwrights often more popular with critics than with audiences.

Earlier this year, he directed "Tumbledown", a television drama about the Falklands war which rattled establishment ranks and provoked criticism for its alleged anti-government bias.

Eyre has drawn acclaim for works including the 1983 feature

film "The Ploughman's Lunch", a production of "Hamlet" at the Royal Court and Alan Bennett's 1986 award-winning television play "The Insurance Man."

But it was his revival in 1982 of the Broadway musical "Guys and Dolls" — an unlikely but hugely successful choice for a man who usually has little time for commercial theatre — which ensured his speedy rise within the national ranks.

Bold venture

Here was someone able to direct a non-political work that was acceptable to the critics and a sure hit.

But Eyre said that at the time it was a bold venture. "Guys and Dolls was the first time a subsidised British theatre had done an old American musical so there was a reasonable chance that it could have fallen flat on its face."

He intends to keep the same mix of classics and new plays as under Hall. But Eyre insists there is no magic formula for success.

"Any time you take a risk, you wonder if you are going to be able to make up the capacity... but if you don't take the risks you don't have the hit."

The Arts Council, which distributes government arts funding, gave the National £7.8 million (£11.5 million) this year. The same as in 1987 and a cut in real terms.

He is less convinced he should carry on the battle Hall waged for more government arts funding.

Purism

"He was extremely good at articulating a generally felt resentment in the arts world. But there is a limit to how many times you can say that."

He is, however, just as opposed as was Hall to government efforts to place arts funding more in private donors' hands, saying such funding is too fickle, deprives the theatre of investment continuity and forces it to adapt its programmes.

"It's embarrassing to have to mention it but the difference is that three-letter word called art. That's what the subsidy is for... to allow you the privilege to experiment and aim for standards that aren't constantly reduced to being put under the criteria of commercial success."

That purism is also mirrored in Eyre's own work.

Eyre, who was born to a middle-class family and educated at Oxford, describes himself as a Socialist.

But he denies his own politics are reflected in his work.

"I have never been interested in propaganda or any sort of polemical drama, nor do I want to be. It's a contradiction."

"Drama is about conflict, complexities and ambivalences. Politics reduce complexities of behaviour to formulae... that is what is so depressing about parliamentary debate. It can't admit the infinite views surrounding any issue."

## Growth of the unlikely alliance

By Dr. Souad Dajani

In the first of three articles, Dr. Souad Dajani of the Centre for International Affairs, Harvard University, examines the beginnings of the pivotal relationship between Israel and South Africa.

RELATIONS of mutual support and cooperation existed between the apartheid regime of South Africa and the Zionist entity even before the establishment of the State of Israel.

Although 1976 marked a turning point in formalising economic and military ties between South Africa and Israel, the relationship between the two entities can be traced back to the early part of this century. In 1917, Jan Smuts (who later became prime minister of South Africa) first met with Chaim Weizman (then president of the British Zionist Federation) and gave him full support to the Zionist effort to colonize Palestine.

Some of the early activities between these two formations included the establishment of a joint "Africa-Israel Investments" company by the South Africans to purchase land in Palestine in 1934, and in 1948-49, South African Jews fought alongside Zionists as volunteers in Palestine.

Although relations during the 1950s and 1960s could hardly be described as extensive, by the early 1960s the basis for future military cooperation had already been laid, with South Africa obtaining a licence from Israel to produce Uzi submachine guns.

In June 1967 war, South Africans served as volunteers and sent observers to watch the Israeli performance. In return, Israel provided South Africa with arms captured during the war and with the Israeli Arava-Stol aircraft, reported to be particularly effective in counterinsurgency warfare.

With the expansion of military relations after 1967, Israel increased its sale of weapons to South Africa, to include Gabriel ship-to-ship missiles, Shafir air-to-air missiles and other anti-tank weapons. In addition, Israel provided South Africa with blue-

prints for the Mirage III fighter, which Israel itself is said to have acquired (illegally) in 1969 through a former Nazi of Swiss nationality.

In addition to military deals, the years following 1967 saw an increase in economic and commercial ties as well.

This period also marked the beginning of joint ventures, such as the Iskor Steel Company in 1973, made up of Iscor — the South African government-owned steel manufacturer (49 per cent) and the Israeli Koor holding company belonging to the Histadrut (51 per cent). Some analysts report that during the 1973 war, South Africa participated directly by flying Mirage jet fighters for Israel.

Israel's defence establishment

Israel, like South Africa, is, or at least perceives itself to be, at the mercy of foreign powers, especially where air or military matters are concerned. When, in 1967, France decided to impose an arms embargo on Israel and cut off its sale of Mirage Vs, and when Britain also cancelled its agreements to provide Israel with Chieftain tanks, Israel decided it had no recourse but to embark on the development of a full-scale indigenous weapons industry.

In the late 1960s, with a view to acquiring the most advanced and sophisticated military technology, Israel launched a "worldwide covert 'technology acquisition' programme" which enabled it to obtain, illegally in some cases, the technology required for its burgeoning armaments industry. Some of the initial weapons systems developed by the Israelis were based on already existing systems — for example, the Kfir fighter was an adaptation of the French Mirage (referred to

above) and the Galil rifle was based on the Russian Khalasnikov.

We should note, however, that despite Israeli anxieties, technological information as well as the financial aid needed to incorporate these technologies into new weapons systems were readily available through Israel's major Western backer and supplier — the United States.

Another major feature of the Israeli military establishment is the production of arms for export.

According to various studies, Israel is now ranked anywhere between the seventh and twelfth largest exporters of conventional weapons — with sales to over 25 states. Although information on arms sales is "deliberately hidden" and entered as "commercial sales" in various Israeli economic and trade reports, by 1984, these were estimated at between \$1-1.5 billion annually, compared to only \$285 million in 1977.

Arms sales are described as the main export earner for Israel, followed next by diamonds.

With the defence industry in Israel producing most of the weapons systems required for the Israel Defence Forces (IDF), the export of arms helps to keep domestic production going at almost full capacity. Israel is able to produce weapons for its own use that otherwise it would not be able to afford and at lower costs per unit. Consequently, overall spending on arms manufacturing is also reduced.

Israel defends the need for an indigenous armaments industry by emphasising the increased income that will become available. By developing its own arms-production capacity, Israel may, and in fact does, attract huge foreign investments. Foreign investments provide a kind of protection for Israel, in that these countries would then have a stake in the quality of Israel's weapons and a general commitment to Israel's welfare and security. It is worth

noting at this point that, according to some estimates, 41 per cent of Israel's military imports are financed by American grants (thus helping to reduce the trade deficit).

These large sums of financial aid and investments in Israel has implications that go beyond the purely economic aspect. Israeli weapons built with American aid or technology, or even containing actual American components, are being sold by Israel to South Africa — the state "officially" under an international arms embargo. While U.S. firms purport to be upholding the boycott of arms to South Africa, the subsidiaries of these same firms in Israel continue to be involved in arms and technology transfer to this state.

The South African relationship with Israel is extremely profitable to both countries. With South Africa's huge capital reserves, its investments in Israeli arms production and the establishment of joint defence projects, Israel has been able to allocate more and more sums to the critical area of R & D, to meet both countries' needs for modern and advanced technology. South African investment in the Israeli arms industry guarantees in turn that it will become one of the major, if not the major, purchaser of Israeli arms — an additional source of income for Israel.

The link between increased exports and reduced aid has already been recognised by the United States. In 1983, the U.S. embassy in Israel suggested that the United States offer to help Israel increase its weapons exports so as to gradually reduce aid levels.

Through its ability to sell arms to certain states, Israel is providing these states with the political support that the United States may wish to extend but is unable to do overtly. Such regimes include the dictatorships of Latin America and the state of South Africa, where the United States is restricted by its official adherence

to various U.N. resolutions to maintain an arms embargo.

Israel has no need to fear U.S. competition in selling arms to Latin American countries; in return, the dictatorships of Latin America which receive arms from Israel are provided with a "political sanction" — receiving weapons from a country "with international reputation for close and unique relationship with the United States."

The Lavi project

Another sizable portion, perhaps as much as one-quarter, was at the time being used to finance the Lavi fighter plane.

Much aid money is not kept by the Israeli government but is rechannelled into the purchase of arms and supplies from the United States. As for the rest, according to an article from the *Jerusalem Post* up to one-half of FMS foreign military sales aid would be spent on maintaining the existing military establishment in Israel.

The Lavi was conceived in the 1970s as a new generation of fighter plane for the 1990s, to supersede the Kfir and to challenge the technological sophistication of similar U.S. fighters. In 1983, the United States formally entered into agreements with Israel to produce the Lavi, and from that point on until its cancellation in 1987, Israel had already spent over \$1 billion of FMS aid on this project.

The reasons for discontinuing the Lavi can be located in the very same problems that surrounded its development in the first place. The United States had already taken up most of the plane's development costs, allocating between \$400-500 million FMS aid for R & D. However, the United States feared that it would be forced to bear an even larger share of production costs, plane (Israeli figures) or \$22 million (U.S. estimates).

Meantime, a number of reports had surfaced indicating that as early as 1977, South Africa had already become a "silent partner" to the project in total warning not to pass on information and technology on the plane to South Africa. During Ezer Weizman's visit to South Africa in 1980 (while defence minister) it was reported that an agreement was reached to enlist South Africa to help in the development of the Lavi. This came at a time when the Pentagon was still hesitant about committing itself to the project and Israel was forced to search for foreign financing.

The consequence of such moves, as Jane Hunter, editor of *Israeli Foreign Affairs*, explains, would be that "the only significant achievement of the arms embargo — denying South Africa a modern fighter-plane — [would] be negated."

One indication that South Africa may have other interests than the Lavi in mind is that Israel has already helped South Africa satisfy its need for a modern fighter plane — in the form of the South African Cheetah. According to a number of reports, the Cheetah is being produced as an updated version of the French Mirage III with some of its parts bearing a close resemblance to the Israeli Kfir TC 2. The Cheetah is produced by Atlas Aircraft of South Africa in collaboration with Israeli Aircraft Industries (IAI). Its electronics are based on designs produced in Israel, and there is a high probability of Israeli cooperation in the production of its other parts, such as the new accompanying missile.

Contrary to expectations, Israel's cancellation of the Lavi has not stabilised the flow of large sums of U.S. aid to Israel. For Israel to have agreed to cancellation in the first place, it had to receive guarantees that would ensure its continued privileged access to U.S. aid, technology and weapons.



## FROM THE WORLD'S PRESS

### AIPAC plants 'seeds' among journalists

WASHINGTON — The American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the nation's chief pro-Israel lobby, has become a subject of controversy twice in the past week because of alleged partisan or personal attacks in the 1988 political campaign.

One case centres on a year-old internal AIPAC staff memo urging that Jewish reporters raise questions about Jesse L. Jackson's sex life and finances and generate support for a Jewish candidate challenging Sen. John H. Chafee (R-R.I.) in this fall's Senate race.

The other was an advertisement, sponsored by the New York State Republican Party, that appeared last week in several New York City-area Jewish newspapers. It quoted AIPAC executive director Thomas A. Dine as saying the GOP platform is "the best ever — by either party" on pro-Israel issues.

AIPAC does not make political contributions and its officials say it has a policy of not endorsing specific candidates or parties. It issued statements Oct. 6 saying neither incident represented the group's views.

The Nov. 3, 1987, internal memo mentioning Jackson and Chafee was written by Brenda Pearson, a junior staffer in the political department, to the group's spokeswoman, Barbara Amouyal. A copy went to political director Elizabeth Schreyer. It was cited in a story in this week's Washington Jewish Week and is expected to be mentioned in an upcoming CBS "60 Minutes" piece on AIPAC.

The memo, entitled "News Suggestions for Reporters," lists six Democratic and six Republican likely presidential candidates, plus the Chafee Senate race against Richard Licht, the lieutenant governor of Rhode Island. Written shortly before a convention of Jewish newspapers, it summarises what news accounts have written on the candidates' Middle East positions and adds "suggested seeds to plant..." — The Washington Post.

### Progressive List for Peace 'cleared'

TEL AVIV — A Jewish-Arab political party that favours setting up a Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied territories was cleared Oct. 6 to run in Israel's November election.

The Progressive List for Peace (PLP) was allowed to run a day after the Kach Party of American-born rabbi Meir Kahane was branded racist and prohibited from participating.

Kahane is appealing to the Israeli supreme court to have the party reinstated. The right wing Likud and Tehiya parties said they would ask the supreme court to overturn the ruling allowing the pacifist PLP to participate in the election.

Politically, the decision not to disqualify the PLP was predictably hailed by the left and assailed by the right.

The Likud launched a sharp attack on the rival Labour Party for voting not to disqualify the PLP — The Washington Times.



Three Afghan rebels stand atop a tank crippled and captured near a government post in the provincial city of Kandahar last week.

## Kabul says 500 Pakistani militiamen help Afghan rebels

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — The Soviet-backed Afghan government has accused Pakistan of sending 500 militiamen across the border to help anti-communist rebels.

The official Bakhtar news agency said Sunday the irregulars crossed into Zabol province Oct. 1 and had gone to a guerrilla stronghold in mountains east of Kandahar.

The militiamen, armed with modern weapons, were planning to take part in operations against government military posts and garrisons in the province, it said.

The report, monitored in Islamabad, gave no further details of the alleged operation.

It said a protest was delivered to Pakistan's charge d'affaires in Kabul Saturday.

Pakistan has denied Soviet and Afghan government charges that its armed forces were actively helping the western-supplied rebels in violation of last April's Geneva accords.

A Pakistani official said the latest charge seemed to be aimed at distracting attention from alleged Afghan air raids on Pakistani territory over the past few weeks.

Despite the official denials, informed sources in Pakistan say at least 150 Pakistani army officers have been inside Afghanistan, helping the "Mujahideen" guerrillas with technical training and tactical advice.

Bakhtar also accused the Pakistani government of forging Afghan banknotes to sabotage the war-ravaged economy, saying a large cache of fake notes had been found in Kabul province.

### Rocket attack

In another development, one person was killed and six wounded in a rocket attack on Kabul Sunday by the rebels, the official Soviet news Agency TASS said.

It reported another person was killed and two wounded Saturday when six rockets were fired at the eastern Afghan city of Jalalabad.

## Sudan stalls debate on harsh Islamic laws

By Alfred Taban  
Reuters

KHARTOUM — Sudan, stricken by war, famine and flood, has put off a divisive debate on harsh Islamic laws decreeing amputation for thieves and stoning for adulterers.

The new code would replace one which former President Jaafar Numeiri enacted five years ago, and whose provisions have been virtually ignored since he was overthrown in 1985.

"Islamic law (Sharia) makes us third class citizens in our country of birth," said Richard Mokobe, a Christian southerner and minister of local government in Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's government.

"The first class citizens are Muslim men, the second class are Muslim women — we come third," he said.

Last Tuesday, Sudan's constituent assembly, the country's parliament, sidestepped a vote on the revival of Sharia which it had been discussing for two weeks. The plans were instead referred to a legislative committee for further study.

The assembly was then recessed for 45 days. It is due to resume Nov. 21.

Western diplomats said the introduction of Sharia by Numeiri was a major recruiting agent for the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Front (SPLA) which has been fighting government forces in the famine-hit south since 1983.

Under the latest government plans, southern Sudan was to be exempt from Sharia, although the estimated three million southerners in the north would come under its jurisdiction.

Even with such an arrangement, members of parliament from the mainly Christian and animist south were totally

opposed to the code.

When it was presented for debate Sept. 19, almost all the southerners walked out of parliament.

The fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood Party — the National Islamic Front (NIF) — criticised the walkout as undemocratic.

"There is not a single party in northern Sudan which does not have Islamisation in its programme. We have therefore been elected to bring Sharia law into force," said Ahmad Abdul Rahman Mohammed, an NIF parliamentarian and minister of social welfare and rehabilitation.

NIF, which has 51 seats in the 301-member assembly, has vowed to ensure the laws are passed. It has six members on the legislative committee.

Most southerners in parliament are members of the Union of Sudan African Parties (USAP) which went into opposition after Mahdi brought the NIF into his new coalition government in May.

"We have been elected to fight Sharia laws," said southern deputy Lasu Gale.

Legislative Committee Chairman Taj Al Sir Monofoli said the code would be resubmitted to the assembly when it reconvened later in the year.

Diplomats in Khartoum said Mahdi — as head of the 102 seat Umma Party — could work out a compromise which would lessen the divisions over the Sharia plans.

He is on record saying that some if not all Sharia punishments, including lashing and amputation, are not really provided for the Koran.

Sharia imposes floggings of up to 100 lashes for all offenders except those convicted of crimes punishable by the loss of a hand or foot or death.

The penalties were rigidly applied in 1984 in Sudan, a vast country of 23 million people from more than 100 ethnically and religiously diverse tribes.

During that year about 70 people lost either a hand or a foot.

The laws being tabled next month are, according to south-

erners, even more harsh than those introduced by Numeiri which imposed the death penalty on convicted 13-year-olds and flogged traffic offenders. These aspects of the law were later softened by Mahdi's government.

USAP said last month the revived laws would be unconstitutional and would drive rebels in the south to secede from the largely Arabised, Muslim north.

And Mokohe warned that if Sharia was revived, Sudan's fragile unity would be hard to maintain.

## Algerian violence spreads

(Continued from page 1)

aimed at government-owned shops and offices, especially buildings associated with the National Liberation Front, which has ruled Algeria as a one-party state since independence from France in 1962.

Diplomats blame rising prices, and widespread unemployment among youths — 57 per cent of Algeria's 24 million inhabitants are under 21.

Interior Minister Al Hadi Khediri, in the first broadcast by a government official since the disturbances began, told Algerians Saturday night to ask themselves: "Is wrecking schools and buses and shops the answer to our problems?"

The authorities have said more than 900 people have been arrested for looting and are to face special tribunals established Saturday.

An Islamic fundamentalist group called the Movement for Algerian Renewal called Sunday for the removal of the president. National Liberation Front Party head Mohammed Sherif Mesasadia and Khediri.

The Movement for Algerian Renewal came to public attention Saturday when it made its first public statement, demanding cheaper food and the dismissal of the government and parliament.

## Kissinger: Release of some hostages no help to candidates

NEW YORK (R) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Sunday the release of a handful of American hostages from Lebanon before the Nov. 8 presidential election probably would not affect the outcome.

Kissinger, a foreign policy adviser to Republican candidate George Bush, also said he believed all American hostages would be released over the next six months and that the United States should not have any discussions with hostage takers during the final days of any national campaign.

"The more importance we attach to hostages the more likely they are to be taken, and this year I don't really see which way the release of one or two hostages would particularly benefit anyone," Kissinger said on CBS Television's Face the Nation.

"Speaking as an outsider... what I would really like to see is that when there are hostages, about six weeks before the election we tell the hostage-takers 'we don't want to hear from you until after our election is over,'" he said.

"I think fundamentally that the Iranian position is such that they will be releasing the hostages some time over the next six months and that they're debating in Tehran right now whether to release some of them for this administration or some of them for the newly-elected administration."

Nine Americans are among 22 foreigners believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

The taking of U.S. hostages by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon has been a major issue in U.S. presidential campaigns since 1980, when Democratic President Jimmy Carter was beaten by Ronald Reagan by a wide margin that political experts said was increased by the 44-day U.S. embassy hostage crisis.

The 52 remaining embassy hostages were released moments after Reagan was sworn in Jan. 20, 1981.

Aides of Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis fear the Bush camp may spring a surprise in the hostage crisis to tilt the close election their way.

The Reagan administration has stressed in recent days that no direct talks with Tehran are underway.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Mengistu to visit Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia will start a state visit to Syria Monday at the invitation of President Hafez Al Assad, according to diplomats. They said the talks between Mengistu, who will be the first Ethiopian head of state to visit Damascus, and Assad would deal with ways to promote Afro-Arab ties. The two countries agreed to exchange ambassadors in 1987 and the first Ethiopian ambassador to Syria presented his credentials in January this year.

### Somalia, Libya to boost ties

MOGADISHU (R) — Somalia and Libya have agreed to strengthen bilateral cooperation in economic and social affairs, the official Soma news agency said Sunday. The two countries resumed diplomatic relations three years ago, but after talks this week agreed Saturday to revitalise their ties. The aim, Soma said, was to revive the cooperation which existed before Somalia broke off diplomatic relations with Libya. Relations were strained in the early 1980s during a flare-up in Somalia's fight with Ethiopia for control of the disputed Ogaden region.

### Israeli police hold rioters

TEL AVIV (AP) — Police detained five ultra-orthodox Jews during a stone-throwing religious riot in an occupied Jerusalem neighbourhood Saturday, a police spokesman said. The rioters threw stones at passing cars and police on Bar Ilan Street, a major traffic artery in the city, and smashed a window in the nearby Tzafania hotel, police spokesman Rafi Levy said. They were protesting against what they view as violations of the Jewish Sabbath, which lasts from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday. Jewish law forbids any work, including driving, on Sabbath.

### Chad, Sudan discuss border

KHARTOUM (R) — Officials from Chad opened talks in Sudan Sunday on border problems between the two countries, including infiltration by armed men into Sudan's Darfur region, state radio Omdurman reported. Western diplomats said the presence in Darfur of about 2,000 followers of Chad opposition leader Sheikh Ibn Omer was still a major cause of friction. Sudan says almost all of them have been disarmed and do not pose a threat to anyone, but the diplomats said Chad was not convinced of this.

## General Federation of Jordanian Women

### ARABIC COURSE

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**TENDERS INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION AND BIDDING**

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co Ltd announces tender invitation No. 1.4/88 for the study of maintenance management system for computerisation. Maintenance system covers the maintenance of refinery, fuel stations, transportation fleet, loading stations, LPG cylinders and lube oil factories, offices and houses. The system is distributed over the company activity centres: Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Aqaba and others. The final computerised maintenance system will have to be considered as an integral part of the company computerised information system(s), which use integrated data base techniques.

Contractors who possess experience in the same field and are qualified technically and financially and who wish to participate in the above tender are invited to submit their prequalification documents not later than 12.00 noon, Oct. 23, 1988. Prequalification documents should include the following:-

- 1- Technical capability of the contractor including details of experience and background of personnel relevant to the mentioned fields: management studies for refineries and production organisations; maintenance systems studies; studies for computerisation; computerisation techniques including database approach and integration; etc.
- 2- Financial capability of the contractor. Financial references are to be provided.
- 3- Detailed documents showing similar projects executed by the contractor, full names and addresses of organisations and details of projects including contract cost and completion periods.

Results of prequalification shall be announced and advised to participants as soon as they become available.

Eligible contracts may obtain tender documents from company's head office at: First Circle, Jabal Amman, against non-refundable JD 20 per set and not later than Oct. 27, 1988.

Offers should be submitted by qualified contractors to Company's Head Office not later than 12.00 p.m. on Dec. 4, 1988.

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Assignment Miami Beach  
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**PLAZA**  
**Nabila Obeid in Assassination of a teacher (Arabic)**  
Performances 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21



# Jordan, Finland sign economic accord

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times economics correspondent

**AMMAN —** Jordan and Finland Sunday signed a five-year renewable agreement aimed at "expanding and deepening" their mutual relations in the field of economic, industrial and technological cooperation.

The two countries pledged to facilitate, strengthen, diversify and expand trade between them and to encourage and facilitate the conclusion and implementation of contracts and programmes. They also agreed to encourage economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the concerned enterprises

and organisations of both countries, especially in the field of investments, joint ventures and exchange of knowhow.

Ambassador Aalto, deputy director general of the Finnish foreign ministry, said his government was making a special effort to support private Finnish companies in financing trade and in

offering mixed credits with subsidised interest rates and feasibility studies.

Ambassador Aalto, who signed the agreement for the Finnish side, told the Jordan Times that Finland's government offered a system of concessional credits similar to that in the rest of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries.

Aalto said that trade between Jordan and Finland was worth only \$15 million but that there was an interest in increasing the trade exchange. The trade figure consists of Jordanian imports of Finnish technical equipment.

Finland is interested in exporting energy and telecommunications systems, wood and knowhow, while Jordan hopes to export fertilisers, mainly phosphates and potash.

Finland, heavily dependent on foreign trade, is beginning to look more seriously into Arab markets as an alternative to the increasingly competitive Western market.

According to the agreement, signed for the Jordanian side by Industry and Trade Ministry Secretary-General Mohammad Saqqaf, the two countries agreed

to hold and participate in trade fairs, exhibitions and other promotional activities in the field of technology by businesses and organisations in both countries.

The two sides also agreed to set up a joint committee for economic, industrial and technological cooperation to facilitate the implementation of the agreement.

The joint committee is to meet at the request of either side for the purposes of discussing the various fields of cooperation and the form in which it can be realised. It would also supervise and consider means of promoting economic ties.

# Riyadh denies move to quit OPEC, wants output quotas

**RIYADH (R) —** Saudi Arabia has moved to quash rumours it was considering pulling out of OPEC and said it would be the first to abide by production quotas if other members did.

Oil prices have plummeted to their lowest level in 26 months with OPEC states blaming the fall in prices on over-production. "Saudi Arabia did not think of leaving OPEC... is not content with the current situation in the market and does not consider itself responsible for it," the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) quoted Oil Minister Hisham Nazer as saying Saturday.

"It still calls for the return to the set output levels and it would be the first to abide by them," Nazer told the official news agency.

A strongly-worded statement last Monday by the Saudi Arabian cabinet, chaired by King

Fahd, triggered market rumours that Riyadh might withdraw from the 13-member group.

"It is enough (concessions) what the kingdom has presented to support OPEC," the statement said and warned that Riyadh would not accept other members overproducing at its expense.

"The media started to give unjustifiable explanations to the cabinet statement which was drafted carefully in a way that did not allow speculation," Nazer said Saturday.

Industry sources said Riyadh pumped about 600,000 barrels per day (b/d) in September above its 4.3 million b/d quota.

The Middle East benchmark, Dubai, sold for \$9.30 a barrel in London Friday, almost half its OPEC set price.

Officials in OPEC states who are disturbed by the current market situation and make state-

ments about it to the press should return their country's production to the set levels so stability can return to the market," Nazer added.

The sources said the kingdom, which produced 10 million b/d in the early 1980s, could lift its production to six million b/d in just 48 hours. The cabinet statement said Riyadh had lost more than \$109 billion by accepting OPEC cuts.

According to a Reuters survey, 12 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) produced about 20.6 million b/d in September, over five million b/d higher than their set quota and 600,000 b/d up on August.

OPEC's 13th member, refuses to join the group's accords until it is granted oil quota parity with its Gulf war foe Iran.

## Moscow considers slashing budget

**MOSCOW (AP) —** Pravda said Saturday the ruling Politburo is considering cutting the budget of the Soviet Union, which reportedly is running a deficit of more than \$100 billion.

Despite plans to "reduce expenses in all areas of the economy," the 12-man Politburo decided in discussion Thursday of the 1989 budget to improve supplies of food and consumer goods, the Communist Party daily said. It did not elaborate.

Consumers surrounded Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on a visit last month to Siberia and complained loudly that his plans for perestroika, or restructuring of the economy and social life, have not solved chronic shortages of food and housing.

Pravda said the Politburo, the ruling body of the Communist Party, discussed "steps to make the rouble a convertible currency." It did not explain further.

Some Soviet economists have argued for making the rouble convertible, that is capable of transfer into other currencies on the world market, to remove a major stumbling block to trade. But this likely would cause runaway inflation because its value would drop.

Without accompanying increases in the prices of goods and services, making the rouble convertible could cause the Soviet Union to lose money on its exports. Soviet prices historically have had little relation to production costs.

# Kuwait vows to protect overseas investment after B.P. decision

**KUWAIT (R) —** Kuwait Sunday expressed shock and regret at Britain's decision to more than halve its stake in the oil giant British Petroleum (B.P.) and vowed to protect its foreign investments.

Spokesman Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Rashid told reporters after a cabinet meeting Kuwait had decided "to do what is necessary to protect its economic interests in Britain."

He did not elaborate, but diplomatic and banking sources said Kuwait was more likely to seek ways to sell its shares at a profit than challenge the ruling in court.

Britain last Tuesday gave Kuwait one year to slash its B.P. stake to 9.9 per cent from 21.6 per cent after a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry found a potential conflict of interest.

Kuwait, one of the world's largest investors, is a major oil producer and member of the

Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

"Kuwait expresses its extreme regret and astonishment at the British government decision," Rashid said in the first official Kuwaiti response.

"Kuwait has studied all appropriate measures to... protect its economic interests and preserve its investments abroad," he added.

The ruling has strained normally close relations between Britain and its former protectorate and triggered calls in the Kuwaiti press for a sweeping review of investment strategy, including withdrawals of funds from Britain.

But the bankers and diplomats predicted Kuwait would adopt a low-key response in which the main concern would be to maximize profit.

"What Kuwait is most interested in doing is not losing money," said one diplomat.

Although the ruling can be appealed, banking sources said Kuwait would have more to gain from behind-the-scenes talks to sell the stake, worth some \$3 billion (\$5 billion).

The sources said Kuwait may seek to extend the sell-off period to as long as five years to enable it to divest at a profit.

A Department of Trade and Industry official has already said the 12-month divestment timetable was flexible and market conditions would be taken into account.

Kuwait has foreign reserves worth around \$80 billion, mostly in foreign stocks, bonds and real estate. Kuwait Investment Office (KIO), the London-based investment arm, holds British equity worth some \$16 billion.

KIO built up the stake cheaply after last year's world stock market crash jeopardised a government plan to sell shares in the firm, Britain's largest.

A Kuwaiti newspaper renewed attacks on Britain Sunday, calling the decision a "police tactic."

"Britain has proved that it plays a double game against Gulf Arabs interests," Al Rai Al Aam said. "This duplicity in dealing in a free market aims to instil fear and panic and put an end to Arab investment in Britain. It is a police tactic practiced by a government that claims it is for free market policies."

Officials say the KIO and its Kuwait-based parent, the Kuwait Investment Authority (KIA), are now likely to keep a lower profile and avoid large single shareholdings in Western firms.

But they rule out any massive withdrawal of Kuwaiti investments in Britain. "You can't be actively involved in international investments and stay out of London," said a prominent banker.

Any withdrawal would be self-defeating because it would weaken the share prices of known KIO holdings, he added.

# Ethiopia plans economic reforms

**ADDIS ABABA (R) —** Ethiopia plans to boost private investment, reform taxes and give incentives to coffee farmers in a further relaxation of its rigid socialist economy.

Planning Minister Mersie Ejigu told Reuters the projected reforms followed a review of several areas of economic policy. Further measures would form part of a new five-year plan whose draft will be complete in mid-1989.

Mersie said Ethiopia was also

considering an International Monetary Fund (IMF) balance of payments loan. But he stressed that such a move and the flexible economic policies did not amount to a retreat from a socialist path.

"I do not want you to conclude that we are leaving aside our socialist development objectives. We are exploring all policy instruments that could enhance production and productivity," he said in an interview last week.

"We have had stand-by agreements in the past and these pro-

grammes were successfully implemented... we shall continue to work closely with the IMF, but it would be difficult for me to say anything more at this juncture," the Canadian-trained economist said.

Diplomatic sources said an IMF mission visited Addis Ababa in June and the central bank governor held more talks with fund officials at the IMF/World Bank meeting in Berlin last month.

Foreign aid experts said latest

contacts with the IMF suggested Ethiopia may be willing to consider a devaluation.

It has maintained a fixed exchange rate of 2.07 birr per dollar since 1973, but the experts said the IMF would insist on a devaluation as part of any new loan agreement.

The radical military officers who overthrew emperor Haile Selassie in 1974 nationalised most of the economy and for the last 14 years President Mengistu Haile Mariam has run Ethiopia on strictly socialist lines.

The government showed signs of a new flexibility in economic policy at the beginning of this year when it took steps to give private traders a bigger role.

The reforms, and a modest increase in agricultural producer prices, prompted Western donors to release several hundred million dollars of aid for agricultural development projects.

## China to clamp capital investment

**BEIJING (AP) —** Chinese officials have announced tough new measures to halt construction projects targeted in a nationwide crackdown on excessive capital investment, which the government blames for high inflation.

After Dec. 1, authorities will withhold bank loans, energy and building supplies and construction licenses from targeted projects to force them to close down, the official People's Daily (Renmin Ribao) reported last week.

The newspaper quoted Chen Guangjian, recently appointed by Premier Li Peng to spearhead efforts to curb capital construction, as saying the projects slated for cancellation include those that rely on imported or scarce domestic raw materials, are underfinanced, will produce high-energy-consuming goods or goods that are already made in excess.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Cyprus Airways hikes profit by 77%

**NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) —** Cyprus Airways, the island's national carrier, made a profit of 3.76 million pounds (\$7.52 million) in 1987, 77 per cent up compared to the previous year, company chairman Stavros Galatiotis said. Addressing the company's annual general meeting Galatiotis said the passenger load factor had risen to 77.4 per cent in 1987, compared to 72.4 in 1986. This was the major contributory factor to the increased profit, he added. He said the company has nine new aircraft on order from the Airbus European consortium. One Airbus 310 and four Airbus A320 will be delivered by the end of this year and early next year, while four more A320s will be delivered in 1991 and 1992. Galatiotis added that the airline carried 837,547 passengers in 1987, 13.6 per cent up on 1986, while its scheduled flights increased by 10.2 per cent and charter business by 32 per cent.

### Aden to seek foreign investment

**KUWAIT (R) —** South Yemeni President Haider Abubaker Al Attas said his state, one of the Arab World's poorest, was studying ways to attract foreign investment. He told Al Rai Al Aam newspaper Aden sought to revive a foreign investment law passed several years ago but never implemented. "We are discussing ways and means of making this law effective," he said. "We are discussing the removal of obstacles which may obstruct investment." South Yemen is developing newly discovered oil reserves with Soviet help and hopes to begin exporting more than 50,000 barrels per day (b/d) by the end of next year.

### Jamaica gets \$515m in relief aid

**KINGSTON (R) —** Jamaica's allies have pledged \$515.4 million in aid to help it rebuild in the wake of hurricane Gilbert, Prime Minister Edward Seaga said. The aid falls short of the estimated \$818 million to \$1 billion needed for reconstruction. Seaga said in a speech carried by the official news agency Jampress, Gilbert, one of the fiercest hurricanes on record, smashed into Jamaica Sept. 12, killing more than 25 people. Half the country's homes were damaged, Seaga said, adding that only 60 per cent of the island nation's water supply has been restored and crews are still repairing the electrical and telephone systems. He said the rebuilding of some hospitals, schools and airports would not be completed by Christmas.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Sunday rates			
	Central Bank official rates	Market rates	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	376.5	381.3	417.0	420.1
Pound Sterling	634.8	646.3	718.3	714.3
Deutschmark	312.1	314.1	222.2	225.7
Swiss franc	238.2	240.6	258.3	263.3
French franc	59.3	59.9	64.4	65.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	282.1	284.8	—	—
Dutch guilder	179.2	181.0	—	—
Swedish crown	59.0	59.6	59.5	61.1
Italian lira (for 100)	27.1	27.4	—	—
Belgian franc (for 10)	96.4	97.4	—	—
Saudi riyal	—	—	110.5	111.3
Lebanese lira	—	—	—	—
Syrian lira	—	—	9.6	9.9
Iraqi dinar	—	—	288.7	302.2
Kuwaiti dinar	—	—	1440.2	1450.2
Egyptian pound (old)	—	—	165.6	173.6
Egyptian pound (new)	—	—	155.6	163.6
UAE dirham	—	—	113.2	113.8
Omani riyal	—	—	114.0	115.0
Omani riyal	—	—	1080.0	1090.0
Bahraini dinar	—	—	1100.0	1110.0

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for Oct. 9, 1988.			
	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	172152	JD 327711	178
Top three companies:			
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	57751	JD 138403	14
Arab Bank Ltd.	4111	JD 44485	5
Jordan Cement Factories	25441	JD 31541	19
Parallel market:	26001	JD 814	—
Development bonds:	14996	154450	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	636323	Amman Financial Market	661170
Ministry of Planning	643466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	647147
Ministry of Communications	647391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	639291	Jordan Association of Insurance	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	146171
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	721181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

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# Titograd bans public protests

**BELGRADE (R)** — Police in the south Yugoslav republic of Montenegro said Sunday they had banned all protest rallies in the regional capital Titograd after clashes Saturday between paramilitary police and demonstrators.

A police headquarters spokesman told Reuters by telephone the ban applied only to Titograd and not to the entire Montenegrin republic. "The ban will remain in force until the situation calms down," he said.

Belgrade Radio at the same time said a major protest rally planned for Sunday in Kosovo province had been cancelled following a statement by regional leaders Saturday expressing concern that tension was rising in the province.

The rally, at Mitrovica, had been expected to draw thousands of Serbs and Montenegrins in a continuation of their protests against alleged persecution of Slavs by the province's 1.7 million ethnic Albanian majority.

The Montenegrin protest ban was announced by police despite a right to public assembly and free speech that is enshrined in the Yugoslav constitution.

Yugoslavia has been swept by growing unrest and protests against alleged ethnic discrimination and economic hardship in

recent months but the two issues have now merged into a broad assault on the communist nation's political establishment.

Paramilitary forces Saturday clubbed and tear gassed protesters in Montenegro in the first use of force since protests began in June. After the clashes, federal authorities said they supported the police action.

It was the second major challenge to Yugoslavia's communist leaders in the past four days. In an unprecedented move, a demonstration by an angry crowd Thursday toppled regional communist leaders in Novi Sad, capital of Vojvodina province.

Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, in an apparent bid to cool the growing unrest, said in a Saturday night television interview that the government would allow pay rises in successful firms and take some steps to depress soaring prices of basic foodstuffs.

But he said there would be no retreat from economic austerity measures drawn up with Western creditors.

## Hunger Strike

A Reuters correspondent in Montenegro reported that Titograd was quiet Sunday morning, but hundreds of students declared a hunger strike at Titograd University protesting the "unjustified application of force," Belgrade media reported Sunday. Paramilitary police were on alert around the republic.

Montenegro's official youth movement issued a statement demanding a vote of no-confidence in the Montenegrin leadership or their resignation en masse and replacement through direct elections.

Sunday editions of Politika, a Belgrade daily, said the students refused lunch Saturday. Their hunger strike continued Saturday night when they refused dinner, the official Tanjug news agency said.

Police said it was necessary to use force in the demonstrations because protesters started chanting hostile slogans.

Reuters also reported 1,000 workers from a steel mill marched through the Montenegrin industrial town of Niksic Sunday yelling, "Down with the bullies who beat and gas the workers."

The Niksic workers were among those beaten and teargassed by police Saturday.

## France hopes for close Soviet ties

**PARIS (R)** — France hopes to forge closer links with Moscow this week when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visits Paris for talks on arms control, regional conflicts and economic relations.

Official sources said Shevardnadze and his host, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, might announce dates for a visit to Moscow by President Francois Mitterrand at the end of their three days of talks.

Mitterrand revealed in July he would hold a summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev before the end of the year, but French officials maintain that no dates have yet been fixed.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Shevardnadze trip, which begins Monday, was the first official visit to Paris by a Soviet foreign minister since 1980 and signalled a desire by both countries to revive their dialogue.

"Contacts were never broken, but they became less regular. We hope dialogue will be deepened," the spokesman said.

Talks are expected to focus on disarmament, particularly a planned conference in Paris on chemical weapons, as well as the Middle East and Kampuchea. Shevardnadze will be accompanied by his wife Nanuli and a 20-member delegation including disarmament and Middle East experts.

## Pope hits Europe's moral decline

**STRASBOURG, France (R)** — Pope John Paul II launched a ringing attack on moral decline and the pursuit of material wealth in Europe Sunday, saying the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church had been rejected in the name of liberty.

He told 40,000 people at a mass in Strasbourg on the second day of his tour of eastern France:

"In Europe, a Christian continent, the sense of morality is weakening. The very word (Biblical) 'commandment' is often re-

jected. In the name of liberty, the rules are rejected, the moral teaching of the church is ignored."

The pontiff said modern man in Europe "has great wealth — unjustly divided it is true — but more abundant than many of his brothers in the world."

"He clings to it, he expends much of his strength to increase it. He also has sensual riches and too often turns away from God and from his neighbour to satisfy the desires which imprison him."

"He has the wealth of knowledge and thinks he possesses the truth but he remains deaf to the wisdom of God."

The pontiff has frequently drawn a contrast during his trip so far between the deep Christian traditions of Europe, which he says should unite the continent.

"Man has the riches of his power, but he dominates and disdains his fellow men instead of being at their service like Christ, the servant," he said in his homily.

## Leftists give ultimatum to Pinochet

**SANTIAGO (R)** — Left-wing parties led by the outlawed Communist Party have called for continued street demonstrations to force President Augusto Pinochet's resignation following his defeat at the polls.

Two demonstrators have been shot dead and more than 60 injured in celebrations that turned violent since Chile's military strongman lost a bid to extend his rule by another eight years Wednesday, police said.

The casualties included 22 foreign journalists who were clubbed by riot police during protests outside the presidential palace, prompting complaints from U.S. and Argentine diplomats.

The United Left, a communist-led coalition of five parties, called for further street protests to press for the 72-year-old general's immediate resignation.

"Pinochet must resign," Communist leader Jose Sanfuentes told a press conference Saturday in which he charged the military government was planning to ignore defeat at the polls and stay in power by force.

Police said two people were shot in Santiago during spontaneous celebrations that broke out across the country the night of the poll after the government admitted defeat.

Five others received bullet wounds, including three young men who were shot at from cars by alleged rightist supporters of Pinochet when they demonstrated in Santiago Friday night.

Nineteen people were injured by shot pellets fired by soldiers guarding army regiments near a park where the opposition staged a massive victory rally Friday, police and eyewitnesses said.

Twenty people have been injured in stone-throwing clashes between opponents and Pinochet supporters, police said.

Pinochet, standing as sole candidate in the yes-or-no poll, won 43

per cent of the ballots, while 55 per cent of voters rejected his bid for another eight-year term.

Under the constitution drafted by the military in 1980, Pinochet must call competitive elections in December 1989 and step down three months later.

Police said 118 people have been arrested in two days of demonstrations by mainly leftist youths who tried to march on the presidential palace shouting "out with Pinochet."

The U.S. and Argentine embassies pressed Saturday for an end to police brutality against foreign journalists covering the demonstrations.

Twenty-two correspondents have been clubbed and kicked by riot police guarding the presidential palace, according to accounts by journalists.

## Embassies protest

The U.S. and Argentine embassies pressed Saturday for an end to police beatings of journalists covering anti-Pinochet demonstrations.

"We have expressed our concern and police assure us that an investigation is under way," a U.S. spokesman said in Santiago. Argentina sought guarantees for the safety of its correspondents in a note sent to the Chilean Foreign Ministry, an embassy official said.

Earlier, foreign journalists delivered a note to President Pinochet's office protesting against the "brutal methods of fear" used by police.

More than a thousand foreign journalists came to Chile for the plebiscite.

## 1 killed, 40 hurt in Bangladesh violence

**DHAKA (AP)** — One person was killed and 40 others injured during political clashes in southeastern Chittagong district Saturday, newspapers and police reported.

A supporter of the fundamentalist Jamaat-E-Islami was killed Saturday and several others injured during fighting in the villages of Barabakunda, Sitakunda and Khamuria, district police said. Chittagong is 216 kilometres southeast of here.

While police refused to describe the violence, the independent Bengali newspaper Sangram said workers of leftist Bangladesh National Socialist Party stopped buses on a major highway and dragged passengers and beat them up.

Mufizul Islam, a worker of Jamaat-E-Islami, was shot to death by Nationalist Party supporters, the newspaper reported, adding that the Nationalist Party workers dragged out those passengers who had beards and were wearing caps — the signs of devotion to Islam.

## Dukakis denies soft stand on crime

**LEWISTON (R)** — Democratic presidential contender Michael Dukakis made an emotional defence Saturday of his record on justice and accused rival George Bush of "playing politics with the tragedy of crime."

Dukakis rejected Bush's attempts to portray him as a liberal who is soft on criminals and insensitive to their victims, and said both his father and brother had been victims of violent crime.

The Massachusetts governor, with his 85-year-old mother Euterpe on stage, told a university audience his brother Stelian was killed by a hit-and-run driver

and his father Panos had once been robbed, tied-up and stranded in his office.

"I don't need any lectures from Mr. Bush on crime-fighting or on the sensitivity or compassion we must extend to the victims of crime," Dukakis said to the cheers of several thousand people attending his address.

"Let's look at the facts and stop this shameful playing of politics with the tragedy of crime," he said in the address at Bates College, where his mother, father and brother were students.

Vice-president Bush, the Republican candidate, has repeatedly challenged Dukakis's record on

crime — singling out a Massachusetts furlough programme which gives weekend passes to some convicts.

Dukakis said Bush's attacks were a bid to deflect criticism of Republican vice presidential nominee Dan Quayle.

Reports that Bush was cooling toward his running-mate surfaced after Quayle was perceived to have done poorly in a debate last Wednesday with his Democratic counterpart, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas.

Bush Saturday lashed out at the media for suggesting that he is backing away from Quayle.

## Haiti in no hurry to hold polls

**PORT-AU-PRINCE (AP)** — The military government of Lieutenant General Prosper Avril is giving top priority to army reforms and will not be rushed into holding national elections, the minister of information said.

"The essential already has been accomplished: Order and discipline have been established in the army," said Anthony Virginie Saint-Pierre, who at 33 is the youngest member of a 12-member cabinet that includes 11 civilians and one army officer.

Saint-Pierre said in an inter-

view Friday that Avril will meet political leaders, work to establish "stability and peace" in the country and then set up an independent electoral council to prepare for local elections.

"But we are not going to rush into things," Saint-Pierre said. Enlisted men of the presidential guard led by Sergeant Joseph Heubrey overthrew military ruler General Henri Namphy Sept. 17, replacing him with Avril who had been army adjutant. The new government promised to restore democracy but set no dates.

"I cannot answer the question

— and I don't think that Lt. Gen. Avril or Sgt. Heubrey can either — of when and if we will restore the suspended constitution," the official said. "Don't forget, we have only been in power for three weeks."

Heubrey, 24, who occupies the national palace with Avril but is not a member of the cabinet, led the coup against Namphy after presenting 19 demands, most of them related to living and work conditions. Others called for national elections and restoration of the 1987 constitution, with amendments.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### India nuclear plant drill causes panic

**BOMBAY (AP)** — An exercise Saturday at India's oldest operating nuclear power plant was mistaken for a real disaster by thousands of people who locked their doors and fled in panic, officials said. At least 25,000 people living near the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant fled after authorities declared a mock emergency at 5:20 a.m. (2350 GMT Friday) in order to check evacuation procedures within a 16-kilometre radius of the plant, officials said. The Tarapur plant constructed in 1969, is located 120 kilometres north of Bombay. G.B. Pinguikar, the top government official in the area, said the people locked their homes and fled despite announcements beforehand that the emergency was not real.

### Reagan urges tough anti-drug bill

**WASHINGTON (R)** — President Reagan, calling drug dealers "parasites" and "vermin" urged the Senate Saturday to approve a tough law that includes the death penalty for drug kingpins. "Compromises on the key provisions are unacceptable," Reagan said from his weekend retreat at nearby Camp David, Maryland. "We must let the drug kingpins know their days are numbered" — a favourite campaign theme of Vice-President George Bush.

### Conservatives lead Labour in poll

**LONDON (AP)** — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party goes into its annual conference this week holding a five-point lead over the opposition Labour Party, a poll showed Sunday. The Marplan survey, published in the Sunday Express newspaper, also rated Thatcher 44 points ahead of Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock as the person most trusted to run Britain. The poll said that of 834 adults interviewed Friday in 50 voting constituencies, 45 per cent supported the Conservatives, who have ruled Britain since 1979. The socialist Labour Party, which ended its own conference Friday, garnered 40 per cent support.

### London blood shortage halts operations

**LONDON (AP)** — A severe shortage of type 'O' blood halted non-emergency operations at some London hospitals but a broadcast appeal brought donors out in force Saturday. "We haven't been in such a critical situation for a very long time," said Dr. Marcela Contreras, regional blood transfusion director. Stocks of other blood groups were at an acceptable level, she said. London radio stations broadcast appeals for O-group donors and at least one blood centre was telephoning all O donors on its books.

## Inmates planted dope not trees

**TILLAMOOK, Oregon (AP)** — Nine inmates who were supposed to be planting trees on a work detail had been cultivating marijuana and were arrested trying to smuggle 14 kilograms of their crop into prison, state police said Friday. The drugs were stuffed into two duffel bags that were returned to inmates from a forest near Jewell, said Sergeant Michael D. Stephenson. One prisoner tried to swallow "his stash" and was taken to Tillamook county general hospital for removal of marijuana lodged in his throat, Stephenson said. Stephenson said police will consider closer supervision of the inmates. "The inmates are out in the woods, often going up hills with a 45-degree grade and I'm sure that they have the opportunity to plant marijuana right along with the trees," he said.

## Woman fined for feeding pigeons

**STOCKHOLM (AP)** — A woman who persisted in feeding pigeons in defiance of a court order was fined 1,500 kronor (\$234), the national news agency TT reported Friday. The woman and a friend were accused of attracting the messy birds to the small town of Matfors, 400 kilometres north of Stockholm. They were not identified, in keeping with Swedish press rules suppressing the names of defendants in criminal cases. They were fined 500 kronor (\$78) each last February for feeding pigeons in a residential quarter. One woman disregarded the order to stop, angering residents who complained the pigeons were polluting buildings and playgrounds. She was returned to court and fined another 1,000 kronor (\$156).

## Oil barrel special returns

**HOUSTON (AP)** — The oil barrel special, a four-course meal that costs the same as the day's price of a barrel of crude, is back on the menu at La Colombe d'Or. The restaurant began the lunch promotion two years ago but stopped when oil prices began inching upward. "As soon as the oil price dropped hit the papers this week, we had people calling us up and asking whether we still had the oil barrel special," proprietor Steve Zimmerman said Thursday. "I said, 'why not?'" "So today we decided to offer it again. We sold 23 lunches at the price of a barrel of oil — \$12.60. That included soup, salad, chicken and dessert."

## Amorous lion attacks tamer

**BAHRAIN (R)** — Tarzan the amorous lion mauled his Italian tamer when he tried to stop him mating with a lioness during a circus performance in the Gulf state of Bahrain. Tamer Jerry Ferrandino, 24, cracked his whip to stop the impromptu love match between Tarzan and lioness Susie in front of several hundred spectators, many of them children. But Tarzan turned on his tamer and clawed his arm. "Jerry's brother and father entered the ring and threw a chair at the lion," Eileen Miller, an organiser at the visiting circus Monte Carlo, said Thursday. According to Miller, Jerry continued the performance after Tarzan was removed from the ring. The tamer later went to hospital to have his scratches bandaged.

## Newman's daughter plans to marry

**CHICAGO (AP)** — Cleo Olivia Newman, daughter of Academy award-winning actors Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward, and Marshall Field VI whose father is the former publisher of the Chicago Sun-Times, plan to marry. The couple, who are both students at Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, New York, have set the date for next June, according to a wedding announcement published in Sunday's Chicago Tribune. Field's father, Marshall Field V, is chairman of the board of Field Corporation, a publishing and real estate firm, and president of the Art Institute of Chicago.

## Momoh to explore South Carolina links

**CHARLESTON (AP)** — President Joseph Saidu Momoh of Sierra Leone will visit South Carolina to explore the historic links between his West African nation and the Gullah culture of the state's Sea Islands. Momoh will visit the Penn Centre on Saint Helena Island near Beaufort, said Emory Campbell.

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